

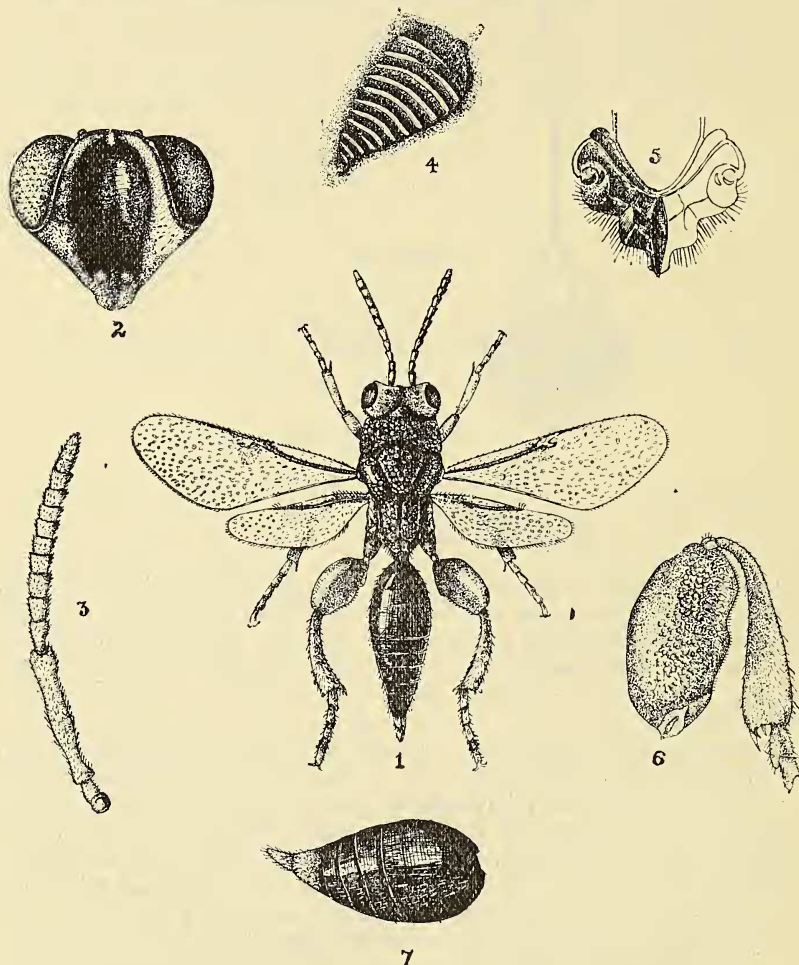
26. A NEW SPECIES OF *ANTROCEPHALUS* KIRBY

(With a text-figure)

During September, 1953, the author was asked to undertake a survey of pests damaging apple orchards in the Kotgarh area in the Simla ranges. While examining a bee-hive which was highly infested with the Wax Moth, *Galleria mellonella* L., he came across this parasite. The following is the description of the new species.

Antrocephalus galleriae new species

Super family Chalcidoidea, Family Chalcididae.



1. *Antrocephalus galleriae* new species $\times 6$.
2. Head; Front view showing the scrobes and position of ocelli.
3. Antenna.
4. Mesofemoral impression.
5. Posterior margin of propodeum.
6. Hind leg.
7. Abdomen, side view.

Female. Black. Length 7.5 mm. Fore legs dark brown. Hind legs; coxae black; femora externally blackish, more castaneous only round the edges; hind tibia castaneous only distally; tarsi castaneous. Fore wings hyaline.

Head. Head in front view appears triangular: Breadth 2 mm. Length 2.25 mm., in profile narrow. Scrobes very wide and deep, extending to the orbits, before each of which is an elevated carina that descends down and ends on the malar keel. Vertex rugose, covered with white short pubescence. The anterior ocellus within the scrobe. Lateral ocelli on the vertex slightly away from the orbits. Antenna length 3.25 mm.; dark brown; club castaneous. Scape length 1.125 mm., elongate, slender; near the base 0.1 mm. broad, near the apex 0.125 mm. Pedicel slender, a little over $1/5$ th of the scape. Funicle 8 jointed, all cylindrical though segments 2 to 6 are broader than the preceding one. Segments 7 and 8 narrower than the 6. Club is longer than any of the funicular segments; shows only one false suture.

Thorax. The entire notal surface is densely set with thimble-like punctures; the surface between the punctures being minutely rugose. Each puncture gives rise to a minute glistening white bristle. Pronotum anteriorly margined; antero-medially descending down vertically. Scutellum extending far back; two distinct teeth on the posterior margin; longitudinal median depression present. Mesopleural femoral impression has 12 ridges of which two are incomplete (see fig. 4). On the ventral side of the metapleuron the glistening white pubescence is dense.

Propodeum. The propodeum is highly sculptured. The pattern exhibited on the posterior margin of the propodeum is shown in the figure. On the ventro-lateral sides there is a thick growth of white long glistening hairs. As shown in the figure the shape and pattern of the sculpturing of the propodeum is entirely different from the described species of the genus.

Wings. Fore wings triangular, not quite three times as long as broad. Length 4.25 mm., breadth 1.6 mm. Submarginal, marginal and postmarginal exactly in ratio of 7:2:2. Hind wing length 3.25 mm; breadth 0.95 mm. A brownish spot is present from the uprise of the marginal vein to the club of the radius and its maximum breadth being more than twice the length of the radius.

Legs. Hind femur with two inner lobes on the ventral ridge which are dentate; about 54 in number. The dentition starts from the apex and ends at less than $1/3$ of the length of the femur from base. Tibia with two short peg-like spurs, the inner being 0.4 mm. in length, and the outer 0.6 mm.

Abdomen. Tergites shining black, devoid of pubescence on the dorsum. Regular rows of long white bristles on the sides.

Holotype. Female partly dissected and mounted on celluloid strip; wings, antenna and hind leg mounted on a slide in Canada balsam. Labelled: Locality—Madhuban Orchards, Thanedar, Simla

ranges, Himachal Pradesh. 'From the hive of *Apis indica* F.' Coll. B. R. Subba Rao. 2-9-1953. Deposited in the National Pusa Collection, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Remarks. Since it was collected from a hive which was highly infested with the Wax Moth, *Galleria mellonella* L., it is quite probable that the species recorded is a parasite on the wax moth larvae. However, literature shows that this genus is mainly parasitic on the teak defoliating Lepidoptera caterpillars in India.

Antrocephalus galleriae is very near to *A. renalis* Waterst., but differs from the latter in possessing the following characters: Wings hyaline; tarsi and club of antennae castaneous. Marginal and post-marginal veins equal in length. Brownish spot more than twice broader than the length of the radius. Of all the species of *Antrocephalus* recorded from India only *A. galleriae* is 7.5 mm. in length which is the longest on record. *A. renalis* comes next with length 6 mm.

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27. SOME INSECTS ATTRACTED TO LIGHT—II

This is a further list of insects attracted to light in addition to those already reported by me [*JBNHS*, 52 (2 & 3): 647-650]. The collections were made in Bangalore during November 1953 unless otherwise indicated. Most of the species included here were determined by the authorities of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London, and my thanks are due to them. I am also grateful to Dr. M. Putta Rudriah, Government Entomologist, for facilities.

LIST OF INSECTS

ORTHOPTERA

Tetrigidae.—*Criotettix grandis* (Hanc.) (October), *Hedotettix costatus* Hanc. (July), and *Hyboella latifrons* B. (May).

Gryllidae.—*Trigonidium humbertianum* S.

DERMAPTERA

Forficulidae.—*Diplatys sinuatus* Hincks.¹

¹ A new species, the description of which will shortly appear in W. D. Hinck's Catalogue of the Dermaptera of the British Museum, Vol. I.